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utterly overruled by a long line of cases, beginning with the cases cited by the author in note 45, p. 1915, and reviewed in the *MICH. L. REV.*, vol. 11, p. 460, vol. 11, p. 588, and vol. 10, p. 317. These cases, followed many times by every state court considering the matter since 1913, hold that state laws are entirely supplemented by this amendment, which shows the intent of Congress to "take possession of the subject and supersede all state regulation with reference to it." On the same day three cases, including the *Latta* case, appealed from state courts were decided and the *Latta* case was expressly overruled on this point.

It is equally surprising that the author sometimes states a large number of principles much as they were stated in the cases cited to support them, and does not notice that the cases cited, all as good law, are in irreconcilable conflict, or indeed in conflict at all. Thus in Sec. 3, pp. 1916-1918 such statements are given as good law, as shown by decisions in the courts of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi and Tennessee, to the effect that contracts limiting the liability of the carrier to a fixed amount in consideration of the rate charged, (where the actual value of the goods shipped is much greater than the amount so stated) are void, as against the written or common law in those states. In the same Section 3, with no suggestion of a conflict, other statements are given as good law, as shown by decisions in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and the United States courts, upholding such limitations, and expressly repudiating the doctrine of the first mentioned states. In this connection the most important cases, the *Croninger*, *Carl*, *Robinson* and *Hooker* cases already referred to, are entirely omitted from the citations. The *Pierce* case, decided last February, which is elsewhere reviewed, p. 590, has of course been decided since this work appeared.

Such objections as those pointed out above might be less emphasized in the review of a less important work. But the first edition has already gained for itself such a place with the profession, and has been so often cited by the courts, that there seems the more reason that the many excellences of the book should not be so far neutralized by such defects, some of them very serious. While each separate statement in Sec. 3, above referred to, can be justified, the total effect of the section is confusing and erroneous.

The appendix is a useful addition. It consists of the Act to Regulate Commerce (as amended) revised to January 1, 1914. The work as a whole, if corrected where misleading or wrong, is now sufficiently amplified to be a very valuable one for every practitioner dealing with the law of carriers.

E. C. G.

THE LAW OF WILLS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES. Enlarged edition. By William Patterson Borland, of the Kansas City bar, representative in Congress, lecturer on wills in faculty of Kansas City School of Law, Dean of Kansas City School of Law 1895 to 1909. A comprehensive work in one volume. Kansas City, Mo. Vernon Law Book Company, 1915. pp. xv, 723.

We learn from the preface that the first edition from which this one is enlarged was an expansion of the author's lectures; and that in the present

edition he has endeavored to adapt the work especially to students of the law of Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California. But it is not confined to these states. In the language of the author: "It is intended to make this the best one-volume work on the subject. It contains a concise statement of all the principles, in language supported by authority. It contains also an exposition of the reason and relative bearing of the rules. In other words, it is designed to be what the lawyer and student needs— a *text* book which places them in *possession* of the subject, and not a running digest of ill-assorted cases."

The text covers 565 pages $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 inches in size of large open type, about a half of each page being text and the lower half citations. In keeping with the author's design to avoid a running digest of ill-assorted cases, he has studiously avoided the practice indulged in by Mr. JARMAN of laboriously tracing the development of each topic by stating the facts and arguments in the leading cases out of which the law grew; and instead has stated in succinct propositions the conclusions he has drawn from these cases as modified by the later decisions and statutes, stripped of the long and tiresome discussion of facts and arguments. The citations are mostly of the most recent cases, and reference has been made to the official report, the reporter system, and the leading series of annotated select cases.

J. R. R.